RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

O. R. & N. CO.

EXCURSIO[N]

Season of 1884.

STEAMER WIDE WEST

WILL LEAVE [illegible] FOR WHARF FOR DAY EXCURSIONS TO [illegible] EVERY SUNDAY, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY AT 8:15 P. M.

TICKETS FOR ROUND TRIP, $2.

WIDE WEST will touch at St. Helen's, Rainier, Clatskanie, Cathlamet, Brookfield, Oak Point, Cathlamet, Brookfield, Oak Point, Knappa, Astoria and Upper Astoria. Excursionists will be allowed to remain in Astoria with passage good to return on WIDE WEST. For Portsmouth, Ainsworth, Kalama and Portland, leaves Astoria at 8 A. M. and Portland at 4 P. M. Sundays and Fridays.

TO THE CASCADES BY WAT[illegible]

Steamer leaves Ash st. wharf daily except Sunday at 7 A. M. returning, arrives at Portland at 5 P. M. Fare for the round trip $2.

MULTNOMAH FALLS

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS

Round Trip Tickets [illegible]

Drive seven East Portland to Multnomah Falls, arriving at Multnomah Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 10 A. M. Leave the Falls at 2 P. M. arriving at Portland at 5 P. M.

Tourists desiring to remain over Sunday at Multnomah can do so, returning Monday. Tickets for sale at office, corner Front and Ash sts. Columbia Packet Co. [illegible]

A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent, Ash st. wharf.

Oregon R'y & Navigation

OCEAN DIVISION.

[illegible]

RAIL DIVISION.

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Transfer steamer connecting with Astoria & Columbia River R. R. Co. at Ainsworth. Pacific Express arrives at Portland daily, at 6:45 P. M. Mail Passenger Train arrives daily at 4:45 P. M. Through Sleeping Cars between Portland and Huntington. Through Sleeping Cars between Portland and San Francisco. Republican Transcontinental Tourist Excursion Party leaves East Portland at 8:45 A. M. daily and arrives at 4:45 P. M. daily without change. Between Portland and Huntington trains are run through to [illegible] Pullman Sleepers and Passenger Coaches are run through to [illegible] Emigrant Trains leave East Portland at 8:45 A. M. daily. Through Emigrant Sleepers are run through to [illegible] Emigrants and Settlers will find no great republican detention at the ports of the Columbia River, as the Democratic majority is overwhelming in the state, and the prohibition vote is so small as to be insignificant. Republicans have gained considerable strength in the state from which the committee on resolutions has come, and the democrats have lost [illegible] Republicans are confident that the state is hopelessly democratic, and therefore will not send any great republican delegation to the convention. Democrats are confident that the state is democratic, and therefore will not send any great democratic delegation to the convention. Republicans are confident that the state is republican, and therefore will not send any great republican delegation to the convention. Democrats are confident that the state is republican, and therefore will not send any great democratic delegation to the convention. Republicans are confident that the state is democratic, and therefore will not send any great republican delegation to the convention. Democrats are confident that the state is democratic, and therefore will not send any great democratic delegation to the convention. Republicans are confident that the state is republican, and therefore will not send any great republican delegation to the convention. Democrats are confident that the state is republican, and therefore will not send any great democratic delegation to the convention. Republicans are confident that the state is democratic

The Daily Oregonian.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1884.

PROHIBITION THROUGH POLITICAL ACTION.

One feature noticeable above all others in the proceedings of the prohibition convention recently held at Pittsburg was the bitter spite of all the speakers and leaders against the republican party. Now and then there was a little fling at the democratic party, but the burden of song generally was the republican party and the necessity of defeating it. No one of the speakers had the hardihood to prophesy success now to their movement; and that being out of view, the avowed purpose of the organization was to defeat the republican party. A prohibition organ near us takes up the theme and expands it in this way: "There is but one course left for the prohibitionists, that of putting in the field a new party which will, by drawing the best men from the old parties in 1884, compel one of them, presumably the republican, to adopt prohibition in 1888, or out of the republican and democratic parties form a new party to abolish the rum curse."

This is the idlest of all dreams. The idea is that if the republican party be defeated its organization will be abandoned, and its masses, supported by a large section of the present adherents of the democratic party, will go over in a body to the prohibitionists. There could be no greater absurdity. A party as old as the republican is very difficult to break down. One defeat will not do it; nor is it likely that any number of defeats would do it. The democratic party has been beaten steadily for twenty-five years, and is as strong still as ever. Again, if the republican party could be broken down in that way it does not follow that the prohibition party would profit by it to any great extent. Only a limited number of its voters would go to that party. Prohibition never can be made an issue in a national contest. It can gain a footing only in rural communities, whence it follows that the great states in which the great cities are situated will not entertain it as an "issue." Kansas and Iowa, having cities of no magnitude and few large towns, furnish no criterion on this subject for New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio and Illinois.

Only by local effort can prohibition make any progress, and then only in those states which have comparatively little political weight, and which throw very large majorities for one party or the other. Thus, Kansas and Iowa have been enabled to enact prohibitory legislation through the fact that the republican majorities of 80,000 to 80,000 in each state made it possible to pledge the party to prohibition without the consequence of overwhelming defeat, although the republican majority in each has been almost annihilated, and very probably will soon disappear entirely—prohibition falling with them. In Georgia the democratic party has been able, through its enormous majority, to maintain itself while permitting a county prohibitory law; and in Missouri its vast majority has enabled it, without as yet incurring defeat, to enact and maintain the highest license law of any state in the union. In states where parties are almost evenly balanced nothing of this kind can be done. In such states the first effort in the direction of prohibition, as in Ohio last year, will defeat the party which is pledged to it, and leave the liquor traffic without control. The error of the prohibitionist is that he does not consider, and usually refuses to see the conditions of the question before him. But that is the usual fault of the specialist and idealist. The weakness of the prohibitory movement grows out of that mistake so common in moral speculation, but seldom made in physical science—namely, expectation of a result in the absence of its necessary conditions. But the result, without its necessary conditions, remains as impossible in the moral as in the physical world.

H. W. BEECHER'S NOT NECESSARY.

There are great numbers who think it incumbent on them, for defense of religion, to answer Ingersoll. Our table is already loaded with communications on the subject. The notion is a mistake. The religious principle in man rests on immovable foundations. Col. Ingersoll does not suppose he can shake them. He does not desire to. He lectures because it is his vocation. As with other lecturers, it is his way of making money. He knows that people will flock to hear him and will pay him for it. Whatever superficial observers may think, Col. Ingersoll really has no quarrel with man's religious nature, though doubtless many are pleased to hear him put forth doctrines which seem to show them that they haven't any. But his real purpose is to make money, not to sniffle the first whisper of God in man, which, in fact, no matter what the most eloquent speaker may say, or how loudly the most resolved skepticism may applaud, will not be stifled or suppressed. Our good friends who are so concerned about the effect of Ingersoll's lectures on religion, need not fear that man will be argued out of the conviction that the life is more than meat and the body more than raiment. Man feels too deeply the need of reliance on a power outside of and higher than himself. True, the young and thoughtless, to whom life seems a substantial thing and almost infinite, may not feel it; but a time always comes in their lives when they do. As a sense of the shortness of life and of the true proportions of things grows upon them they come to see, if at all inclined to seriousness and reflection, that man, if a being of yesterday and no to-morrow, is the supreme mistake of the universe. Col. Ingersoll may be ingenious, witty and entertaining at the expense of some of the outward forms and dogmas of religion, but the the citadel of human faith no storming party, no matter how daring its leader, will ever be able to carry.

The special from the *Sun*, which purports to give an account of Mr. Blaine's psychological condition, with his views upon the political situation, would be more intelligible were it not so apparently at variance with probabilities, not to say facts. Since Garfield's death Blaine certainly has not sought seclusion and retirement. True, he withdrew from office, but he has been assiduous as ever in keeping himself before the country. His speeches and writings during the last three years have not appeared to be those of a despondent man, much less of a hopeless hypochondriac. It would require, too, a large measure of gullibility to believe that he didn't seek or want the nomination for the presidency, believing it impossible to succeed in the election. While it is true that he made no direct effort to secure delegates, it was apparent to all that he was keeping himself before the public in a studied manner, so as to concentrate attention upon himself. In other words, he sought the nomination by the most adroit and effective of all methods, and it is known by all who have been near him that he has entertained the fullest belief, ever since the democrats in congress developed their policy of last winter, that the republicans would elect their candidate no matter who he might be. Mr. Blaine no doubt was deeply affected by President Garfield's death; but when it is stated that the event threw him into an incurable melancholy, from the effect of which he has lost all interest in politics and all hope of further success, it must be said that his course and conduct do not sustain the assumption.

A judge has been found in Iowa to drive the traditional coach and six through the new prohibitory law only thirty days after it came into operation. Judge Hayes holds that justices of the peace have no jurisdiction to try, determine or pass judgment upon cases under this law other than to hold a preliminary trial and bind defendants over to the district court. The decision is based upon an opinion that the penalties of the new law exceed the jurisdiction of justices. By this decision all liquor cases commenced at Muscatine under the new law are dismissed. The question is one of great importance and will be appealed to the supreme court.

THE DAIRY BUSINESS.

Although the lands in the Willamette valley are yielding this year a very large crop of wheat, it is becoming more and more evident that the farmers cannot, with profit, continue to rely upon this staple. It is doubtful if the price of wheat remains as high as it has been in the past. While the area of production has been extending in the United States, it has also been vastly enlarged in the provinces north of us—in India and in other parts of the world—and this country will find it more difficult to secure a profitable foreign market for its surplus. But with the favorable conditions of the past the farmers of the Willamette valley have not made much money out of wheat. It indeed, they have held their own. Their land has increased a little in value within ten years, but not more than enough on the whole to make their pecuniary situation any better than it was then. Some of them have helped to hold the balance even by raising stock in the hills back of their farms, but this resource is enjoyed by only a few, and even those cannot compete with the ranchers of eastern Oregon, with the interest upon the mortgages with which many of their farms are encumbered running up against them, it is only a question of time when many of them will reach the end of their tether, unless some change of plan is made. Already some have been obliged to yield their position in the valley and go seek new fields of cheaper land east of the Cascades, or in the hills towards the coast.

It is the opinion of intelligent observers of what is now taking place in the valley that a general change of plan must be made, or the farmers will go from bad to worse. It is pretty clearly settled that there is no money in the production of wheat at present prices, or at any price that is likely to be obtained in the future. The farmers should lose no time in seeking out the best available method for saving themselves from further loss, and increasing their income in the future. What turn they should take is the important question for them to consider. We write this not to alarm any one, nor to discourage the wheat growers, but to impress upon the latter the necessity of acting before they are further embarrassed by debt. There is no doubt that the valley is finely adapted to dairying and fruit raising. Fairly good butter has brought thirty cents a pound in this city all summer, and last winter it brought twice that amount. There is a large and increasing market for butter in the mining region east of us. In addition to the supply obtained from the Deer Lodge valley the city of Butte, Montana imported from the Mississippi valley in 1883 about 200,000 pounds of butter. This is on y one of the places now accessible as a market for the product of Oregon, and with the opening of the Short Line and the increase of mining in Idaho the market will become larger every year. There is one advantage this valley possesses as a dairy country in the fact that the business can be almost as cheaply and as well conducted in the winter months when the product commands the highest price. But in order to make the business profitable, and therefore attractive, it must be undertaken with intelligence and economy. It is not profitable to make poor butter, and good butter cannot be made without the proper appliances for without skill. It is a matter too which requires the most careful, even a scientific method, and this is not a natural gift in every farmer or farmer's wife. The various journal devoted to this subject afford much valuable direction, which farmers acting separately may wisely follow. But in many places the most profitable plan would doubtless be for the farmers to combine and establish better factories where skilled help would be employed, and the labor and expense of fitting up and maintaining the improved mechanical arrangements would be saved. If a portion of the large farms were devoted to this use and other portions to apple orchards those industries would doubtless yield more revenue and exhaust the land less than the present system. The apples that could not be sent to market would make the best kind of food for cows or for the hogs that would be required to consume the milk. These suggestions are offered with the desire to aid the farmers in the struggle for existence, and with the belief that they point toward the best available method of relief from the present distress and a more profitable and satisfactory career in the future.

The fourth annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform Association was held at Newport, R. I., August 6. George Wm. Curtis was one of the speakers, and earnestly and properly commended the efforts of President Arthur in favor of civil service reform. He duly characterized the Arthur administration as "tranquil and conservative." But Mr. Curtis abandoned his subject and truth at the same time, when he said that "office holders and the power of patronage largely controlled the selection of delegates to the recent republican national convention." In his insane seeking to make capital against Mr. Blaine, Mr. Curtis consented to falsify in a fashion most patent to tens of thousands who personally know that the slight office-holding influence which manifested itself in the Chicago convention was almost wholly antagonistic to Mr. Blaine.

The peacemaker and the innocent bystander have no show at all at present in Kentucky. Two highly connected and respectable residents of Morehead, a blue grass town, indulged in a little shooting match lately. They were neither of them seriously injured, but Solomon Bradley, who interfered to stop the fusilade, was killed instantly, and Ed. Simmerman, John Martin and Allen Sutton, bystanders, were all seriously wounded, Simmerman fatally. Kentucky marksmen should be taught to shoot the right fellow before attempting to regulate the tariff on other people's productions.

Broadway in New York, from the Battery to Union square, is to be encumbered at last by a surface horse railway. The right of way was granted by the New York council a few days ago, and except as it may have privately compensated the aldermen, the fortunate company will not pay a dollar for its great privilege. Four years ago August Belmont offered the city $1,000,000 cash for the franchise that has now been given away.

Why shouldn't we be the happiest nation in the world? Members of each party, republican, democratic, anti-monopoly, greenback and prohibition, cherish a certainty that its ticket is going to win.

WHAT SOME PAPERS SAY.

The Sun never enjoyed such a calm and restful existence in the heat and turmoil of any previous political campaign.—*New York Star* (Dem).

If General Butler runs for president on the labor and anti-monopoly nomination he cannot be elected, we believe; but most assuredly neither can Cleveland.—*Boston Pilot* (Dem).

It is a singular fact that every presidential candidate whose name was James has been elected in the century. This year he missed by the grovers, Benjamine, etc.—*Cleveland Herald*.

Iowa has reached that stage in moral advancement and political virtue where a stranger can call for almost anything besides whisky and get what he wants.—*Milwaukee Evening Sentinel*.

It may be true that Cleveland is a man of destiny. History shows pretty conclusively that a great many destinies never get beyond the mail fifty-two cents.—*Philadelphia Press*.

Detroit *Post*: The work of securing a second term of Grover Cleveland seems to halt because the workingmen of the country have struck against the job.

Brooklyn *Eagle* (dem.): Our valuable contemporary the *Sun* is convinced that Governor Butler will run for the presidency. We are sorry to hear it. General Butler is a democrat. He had best cherish fire, during the election of Mr. Blaine. And yet the only effect of the running would be to improve Blaine's chances.

Kansas City *Journal*: We find no fault because Mr. Cleveland did not enter the Union army. All could not do so, but while considering at home Mr. Cleveland did nothing to aid the Union cause. For the latter reason he is not entitled to the support of the men who were loyal to their country in its hour of peril.

The Cleveland organs are drawing the line between a man's private life and his public acts. Which reminds us of the story of a bishop who reproved a clergyman for swearing. "It is the man, and not the priest, who swears," was the reply. "But," said the bishop, "when the devil gets the man, what will become of the priest?"—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

Hay Fever.

I have suffered for the last ten years from Hay Fever. I desire to testify in favor of Ely's Cream Balm. My short use of it has demonstrated its efficacy. J. Maidhoff, 401 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK "SUN."

A Vitriolic Arraignment of the "Reform" Governor.

New York, Aug. 7.—The *Sun* has opened fire on the democratic candidate in a manner that leaves no room for doubting where it proposes to be found during this campaign. In its issue of to-day there are no less than five editorials in which Governor Cleveland is attacked under the caption, "Unavailable Availability." If the *Sun* can now Cleveland was selected by his partisans not for intellectual force, but because of his supposed availability—that he would get the most votes. The *Sun* says:

Less than a month has passed since this availability humbug was made, and here it is ripped open! Has availability gone up or down in that time? What has the democratic party gained by lowering its standard of public merit, and by sacrificing its most splendid name to a promoted nonentity? It has gained, or hopes it has, some small quantity of votes—the votes of republicans.

It has gained, also, the quantity of great numbers of laboring men who have hitherto been willing to support it. It is safe to estimate that for every dissatisfied republican whom the democratic editors of the democratic candidate has won over to their party, two democrats are disgusted. That is the fruit of putting up a candidate whose course, however sincere it may have been the months that preceded it, has only ensured republican votes by eliminating democrats;

And here the *Sun* takes advantage of the opportunity to hold the democratic candidate up to the scrutinizing gaze of his country and indulges in a close inspection of his social character when it says:

And now, to make this brilliant triumph of availability still more resplendent, the democratic candidate insists on throwing the composite with the burden of an ill-natured wife and three sons. It is a wretched business. Surely, if mediocrity was to be honored and exalted by the democrats, three was mediocrity enough to be found amid their ranks. If private life at least, no shameful accusation would be brought, and in whose defense so painful confession would have to be made. But to public life—that of the highest order, to private lives without a blemish, the democrats preferred availability.

There can be no doubt that already there is found where they are in large numbers, profound confusion, and the fatal seeds of division and disaster may be already germinating to fields where victory was looked for.

In another article the *Sun* says:

The private life of a candidate for president is a proper subject of examination. No matter if he displays honesty in financial affairs, no matter indeed if he exhibits every political virtue and all possible qualifications, yet if he is a man that if elected he will be beastly, if he is given to coarse indecencies purchased amours, if he is, in short, not a man but an animal, then we don't want him for president of the United States. We do not believe the American people will knowingly elect to the great office a coarse debauchee who would bring his associates in Washington down and abhor. That is another reason why Cleveland is unfit for the White House. The private life of a man fit for the presidency is a matter of public concern, and we insist that Mr. Cleveland is not going to clear himself of every imputation of this sort.

This reference of "hiring apartments * * convenient to the White house" has more meaning than would appear on the surface, and the editor of the *Sun*, if pressed for an explanation, could undoubtedly enlarge upon the theme by detailing certain transactions in Albany last winter which were matters of common notoriety in political circles, and in which the governor is alleged to have figured in one of the most eminent conspicuously interested. The *Sun*, however, contents itself with this simple hint of what may in time become public gossip, and in another article proceeds to show how the nomination of Cleveland was made with the facts of this Buffalo scandal fully familiar to many of the men who were the most active in urging his name. He says:

It was not chosen by the convention as the candidate for president in utter ignorance of the risk involved. It was, nevertheless, true that the democratic party at large, the vast body of democratic voters force about the land, and the newspaper press opposed to Mr. Blaine and to continued republican rule, remain at in absolute ignorance of the existence of these charges until weeks after the nomination of the republican candidate. The same thing cannot be said of the information furnished to the independent or gold democrats who adjusted their differences with their candidates at the recent conference in this city, and who did not feel in their address to the country that this paramount issue of the presidential election of this year is moral rather than political.

The *Sun* proceeds to show that before the independent conference met, before the address read by George William Curtis was prepared, Mr. Curtis knew, and the other leaders in this movement know, that Grover Cleveland had been brought as a rival to James G. Blaine by the names of six of the men who informed Mr. Curtis of the facts, who stand responsible for the outrage, and who implored Mr. Curtis to look at the evidence in their possession before he accepted Grover Cleveland. The Rev. Dr. Nicholls, first Presbyterian church, Buffalo; the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, Park Presbyterian church Buffalo; the Rev. Dr. Hall, Hudson Street Baptist church, Buffalo; the Rev. Dr. Ellis, the Rev. Dr. Green, Lafayette Street Baptist church, Buffalo; the Rev. Dr. Hulbard, North Presbyterian church, Buffalo; the Rev. Mr. Chivers, Prospect Avenue Methodist church, Buffalo; the Rev. H. G. Lord, West Side Presbyterian church, Buffalo.

"The only ground," says the *Sun*, "left for independent republicans who desire to support Mr. Cleveland is indicated by the *Evening Post*, which, in reviewing the Cleveland scandal, declares, in effect, that the paramount issue of the election is political, not moral." Diverging from the discussion of the Buffalo scandal, the *Sun* pays its respects to Mr. Carl Schurz, saying: "When we consider the appearance of Mr. Carl Schurz as the advocate of a moral principle as the ultimate test we are amazed at the immensity of his impudence. In all the records of human impudence and human expudence there is nothing to be compared with this exploit of Hayes' secretary of the interior.

Lincoln, Grant, Hayes and Cleveland.

New York Tribune.

"He has had no experience in national affairs." So one of the strong arguments against Governor Cleveland. Well, how much experience had Abraham Lincoln had in national affairs before he was elected? How much did General Grant have? How much did Mr. Hayes or President Arthur have?—*New York Evening Post*.

Well, Abraham Lincoln had served in congress, and been recognized as one of the foremost lawyers in his state. Grant had acquired by his brilliant campaign the most conspicuous democratic leader then in the nation, in a sentimental protest fought out before the people with such marvelous ability that the republicans afterward used those very speeches of Mr. Lincoln with Mr. Douglas' replies as their set campaign document, and had defended with the utmost success the action of the government in the conduct of certain transactions in Albany last winter which were matters of common notoriety in political circles, and in which the governor is alleged to have figured in one of the most eminent conspicuously interested. The *Sun*, however, contents itself with this simple hint of what may in time become public gossip, and in another article proceeds to show how the nomination of Cleveland was made with the facts of this Buffalo scandal fully familiar to many of the men who were the most active in urging his name. He says:

Prodigate Intos.

Providence Journal.

Apprehensive as we are disposed to speak with proper indignation of the wanton abuse of the privilege of the franchise by a hereditary legislature of England, but reprobate lords are not elected by the votes of the people to represent them under a republican form, and it can be remembered what would be the effect of such an admission as that made by the fatherly if ignorant Cleveland on the part of the citizens of Detroit, Gladstone, Bright or any prominent leader of a party or representative of the nation for the past half century.

Business Chances.

Persons who are ambitious to speak with proper enunciation, and to use words correctly, should purchase a copy of Worcester's Pronouncing Dictionary. It contains 30,000 words more than any other dictionary, and is the standard authority in the public schools. Sold by booksellers generally.

Hay Fever.

Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., writes: "I have had a case of Hay Fever of ten years' standing, which Piso's Cure has entirely relieved."

Hay Fever.

Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy. Apply into each nostril. Agreeable. Price 50 cents by mail or at druggists.

Dan and his Diseases.

From Puck.

Men it is born of woman is small potatoes and few in the hill.

He rises up to day and flourisheth like a rosewood and withereth by the day after the undertaker has him in his box.

He goeth forth in the morning warbling like a lark and is knocked out in one round and two seconds.

In the midst of life he is in debt and the tax collector cometh in answer to the prayer of the widow and orphan.

The fool saith in his heart there is no God, and he addeth unto it by refusing to pay his pew rent.

He walketh down on the hot sidewalk in August and curseth until the bank teller set in a night draft for $5.

He cometh at evening and looketh for the wherefore he is, but earth could not hold him, and he goeth into a hole in the ground, and fasteth upon grubs, and runneth one or two miles in debt.

In this terrible agony time he putteth on his evening apparel, and is 2 years behind in the fashion.

He goeth to the seaside and there he meeteth his mother-in-law, and she and he together make life miserable.

He cometh to riches in the end, and the cash or securities of it in navigation and free south to Canada for the climate.

In time a time he putteth on his evening trousers, and a wife that maketh it on them. Alicia himself till death cometh and.

He sitteth on all sides to get the coolness from Ohio, and he and Ananias that lay with Sapphira both rested in it.

He keepeth a watch dog and sitteth up nights to hold the watch dog down, and getteth bitten and limpeth till noon the next day.

He goeth to the seal, and beareth his money on the home plate and the day he dieth with a blaze face worthy of a red-headed horse, with a wart on her nose, and the next day her paternal ancestor goeth up to the throne of grace and prayeth for the repose of a home to live with his beloved mother-in-law.

Dyspepsia Cured.

I was troubled with dyspepsia for many years, and could get no relief until I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has entirely cured me, and I feel that I owe my present good health to this medicine.—Mrs. Mary Hall, Lowell, Mass.

Hay Fever.

Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy. Apply into each nostril. Agreeable. Price 50 cents by mail or at druggists.

Meeting Notice.

W. C. T. U.—The weekly business meeting to-day at 2:30 in their room, 91 Fifth street, near Yamhill. All members requested to be present. SEC.

Died.

In Stephens' Addition, Portland, on Tuesday, August 12, R. W., son of C. and M. E. Sutherlin, aged 17 years and 8 months.

Funeral Thursday at 2 o'clock. Friends A. M. Services at grave private.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT—W. E. WOOD, Room 11, Ainsworth block. 371

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS for August, at Wms' Fair Store, 263 Yamhill street. 166

NEW TO-DAY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

We are reliably informed that other manufacturers are imitating our

"PERFECTION"

brand of White Orange Navy Tobacco. The genuine is only manufactured by us under that brand with our diamond-shaped red tag. All imitations are an infringement of our rights to the "PERFECTION" and diamond-shaped tag, which we have used for many years as our trade mark; and we warn all merchants against dealing in these imitation tobaccos, as they thereby infringe our private rights, which we intend to protect in every legal way.

S. W. VENABLE & CO.

Consumers, Beware of the Counterfeit!

This "PERFECTION" brand is only sold through Messrs. H. ROSENFELD & CO., Portland, Or., exclusively.

S. W. VENABLE & CO.

TOO N. C—WHO LEFT HIS HOME IN MINNESOTA on the 31st of July without saying good-by to anybody, will hear something to his advantage by addressing his mother and Frank are almost heartbroken on account of your mysterious disappearance; unless we hear from you immediately, Frank (father) and your absence will be the cause of what may be a fatality; you, to you we shall be the cause of sending Frank to the insane asylum; for God's sake write the mail record is needlessly sickness. Then telegraph us at once and return home immediately. PERSON, Manager, 120 Sutter st., S. F.

GENTS—WE HAVE JUST SECURED EXCLUsive agency for the new edition of Grant's Memoirs, and the only complete, authorized, copyrighted work; agents are meeting immense success; one agent has already taken 100 orders; no one is allowed to sell under published sells under; do not be led astray by unscrupulous parties who publish cheap editions; address at once, A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

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LEATHER AND SADDLERY

New Store and Job Room on Front st.

First and Oak.

$18 HARNESS—$18—FULL NICKEL WORK

Built to set narrow creepers, all hand sewed

Best oak leather and other goods in proportion

Send for price list. Cor. Front and Taylor sts.

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Foot of Taylor st., Portland, Or.

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Dealers in fine Cigars, 151 Front st., next door to Oregon Hotel

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Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Etc.

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Show Cases, Counters and Office Furniture

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Wholesale Druggists

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Portland, Oregon

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We ask architects, builders and contractors to call upon us for bids before purchasing elsewhere.

We are under "Langdon" Lime Co. to any other on the market. Full weight and fresh from the kiln

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14 Front st., Portland, Or.

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Of the Stock of

CHINESE & JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

Consisting of Silks, Satins, Crapes, Embroidered Shawls, Screens, Fans, Etc.

Etc. Etc.

Must be sold in 30 days.

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Portland Daily Oregonian

MORNING AUGUST 13 1884

Entered at Postoffice at Portland, Or., as mail matter through the Mails

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OREGONIAN IN THE EAST

The Oregonian can be seen at the following places in the Eastern States:

Portland—Miss Dolan, Mrs. Wiggins, Miss Bell Wiggins, Miss Lizzie Wiggins, Miss Lizzie Bowers, Miss Lizzie Bowers, Miss Lizzie Bowers

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1884

SILK WORMS AT WORK.

Hundreds of Thousands of Them Spinning Silk Under One Roof—What Miss Nellie Rossiter Has Accomplished—Experiments to Obtain New Shades in Cocoons.

Philadelphia Times.

Miss Nellie Lincoln Rossiter, the young silk culturist," of world-wide fame, is now conducting operations on a more extensive scale than ever. The first of this season's crop of silk worms is at its height. A visit to Miss Rossiter's residence, 6054 Vine street, West Philadelphia, will reveal to the inquirer the complete process of silk culture, from cocoon back to cocoon again. The two parlors on the first floor of the house are occupied by Miss Rossiter's unique and valuable collection. The silk stock farm is spread throughout the second and third stories of the house, which is so crowded with frames, trays and mulberry branches that the human occupants of the buildings are pressed for living room. Every one of the family—from the grandfather, aged 84, to the little brother, aged 7—is actively employed in the work, all being devoted assistants to Miss Nellie, the business woman.

SILK WORMS AT WORK.

The worms beneath this one roof number hundreds of thousands, and all are in a perfectly healthy condition. They are about the size of an ordinary caterpillar, but are smooth and in color vary from gray to cream-white. The fecal are white, yellow, orange, pink, sage-green or pale brown, and from this tint can be told the color of the cocoon that each worm will make. The worms creep thickly over the mulberry branches, eating greedily or preparing to spin. Cocoons of every shade, just begun or just completed, are scattered thick and everywhere among the leaves, in bundles of straw prepared for them or in bunches of cut paper. The frames are kept neat by outspread sheets of white muquito netting, and the floors are sprinkled with water, so that everything about the worms is clean.

Besides the worms and scattered cocoons, there are moths to be seen. The silk worm moth is smooth and of a uniform pearly tint. The male moth is smaller than the female and may be known by his making a slight buzzing noise, while the female is always silent. The eggs of the silk worm are about the size of a pin's head and vary in color from yellow to brown. In a third-story back room, spread but upon newspapers, are perhaps several bushels of this year's cocoons, all large and beautifully colored, principally snow-white, cream-white, sage-green, lemon-yellow and golden-yellow. Seven natural shades have been observed in cocoons, including a pale pink and a fawn-brown.

NEW EXPERIMENTS.

Miss Rossiter has made several interesting experiments this season, which, if successful, will give her fame as an innovator as well as a pioneer in silk culture. One of these is the rearing of a new variety of silk worms known as "Black Thibets," recently imported from India, and which may be distinguished from ordinary silk worms by dark gray stripes upon the body. Another is the crossing of different color producing worms, with the view of obtaining new shades in cocoons. A deeper yellow and green have already been produced.

Miss Rossiter also believes that the day is not far distant when families can manufacture their own silk from the cocoon to the completed fabric. Accordingly she is experimenting in drying the reeled thread, in spinning it, and in weaving fine dress patterns. Already she has added to her stock of implements a larger reel for unwinding the silk from the cocoons, a spinning wheel and a hand loom, said to be capable of giving 150 distinct effects to a woven surface. Miss Nellie has secured the co-operation of Mr. John Haig, an English silk weaver residing in Riddington, who has made her the loom of his own invention, and is teaching her how to manage it.

WHAT MISS ROSSITER HAS DONE.

To Miss Nellie Lincoln Rossiter, more than any other person living, the United States owes the revived interest in silk culture. This girl of 17 has by her own enterprise and intelligence made Philadelphia the headquarters of the industry; yet, almost as might be expected, her name is known everywhere and everywhere except in Philadelphia. Her stock of silk worms is considered the finest in the country and she controls the egg market. Her pamphlet on silk culture, which has reached five editions and which is issued at the rate of 8000 copies a year, is regarded as the one authority on the subject.

Miss Rossiter is also gaining literary reputation, as she has contributed a great number of articles, showing careful historic and scientific research upon a variety of subjects connected with silk culture, to many periodicals. She is editor of several silk departments in western agricultural papers. In short, the name of her achievements is legion. She has lately been instrumental in introducing silk culture into a missionary village in Turkey, and also into the schools of Indian territory, where, it is said, silk culture will prove an efficient means of civilizing the red man.

ABUSES OF CARICATURE.

New York Tribune, August 3.

Caricature is a powerful weapon in the hand of Truth. Mr. Delane wielded in England an influence unrivaled in his day in shaping public thought and directing ministerial policy; but even the strongest leader in his great journal was weak in comparison with the political cartoons in *Punch*. For a whole generation the masters of English caricature have been at work, and their power has steadily increased. Mr. Tenniel's pencil is a great force, of which sagacious statesmen have to take account in their forecasts of the movements of public opinion. A few months ago the grand figure of General Gordon standing behind an earthwork at Khartoum and looking across the desert for a glimpse of redcoats touched the hearts of Englishmen and swayed their judgment. That cartoon was more effective than the best reasoned arguments of party leaders or the fiercest denunciations of the orators in opposition. The secret of its power was its inherent truthfulness. This is the element which has imparted to nearly all the cartoons in *Punch* their characteristic vigor and has steadily enlarged their influence. They do not misrepresent political situations. They are neither unjust nor unfair. They are grounded upon the truth; and for that reason they can be subjected to the unerring test of time. A few years ago a long series of these cartoons were reprinted, and in no instance was injustice apparent. It was a complete satirical history of the politics of that country, and without honest and truthful.

Herein lies the explanation of the singular fact that caricature has not exerted so powerful an influence in America as in England. It has not been grounded upon the truth. It has been not only violently partisan in party politics, but it has been often grossly unfair and cruelly unjust. Take for example, such a picture as the one reproduced in yesterday's *Tribune* from the old files of *Harper's Weekly*. It represented Abraham Lincoln on the eve of his inauguration in 1861 tippling with drunken traitors and cracking jokes for their amusement, while outside was the hearse, bearing the Union and the constitution to the grave. The revolting picture, seen after the lapse of twenty-three years, stirs in every honest heart a thrill of indignation. The life of Abraham Lincoln is now a sacred household story. Whoever reads it knows that he accepted the nomination for the presidency, and, after his election, made the journey to Washington oppressed with a terrible weight of responsibility. Every letter that he wrote, every speech that he made at that time, revealed the sense of responsibility, and also his humble dependence upon higher than earthly powers. All the world knows that he was neither a clown nor a sot, and that in the great crisis which followed his inauguration it was his solemn duty to defend the constitution and to save the Union. That cartoon to-day is recognized as a glaring libel, a ruthless and abominable pictorial lie.

And what is the cartoon of to-day? It seems to-day it was when it first appeared—utterly false in spirit and detail. It was then an outrage upon public morals, a cruel and cowardly stab at the patriotism of the north; and time has only deepened the impression which it first produced.

Now this has been the glaring weakness of the American school of caricature. It has not adhered scrupulously to the truth. It has too often waged warfare upon established character. It has always been careless, sometimes even reckless in its facts. It has too often misrepresented political situations and been grossly unjust to public men. It has made a base and ignoble use of its opportunities for political satire. It has again and again served the ends of party animosity and personal malice. It has been converted into a mud-sputtering vehicle of malignant defamation. All on period in our political history have the abuses of caricature been more conspicuous than in the present campaign; and on the other hand never have political cartoons possessed so little influence in affecting men's judgments. The attempt made to defeat Mr. Blaine's nomination by the circulation of foul pictures was a signal failure; yet the cartoon-makers have not been discouraged and are still employed in the same despicable trade of misrepresenting facts and assaulting established character. The art to defeat the republican leader by means of highly-colored and indecent pictorial lies has tended to increase his popularity and to bring reproach upon the degraded art of caricature. Satire is useful in politics only when it is grounded upon truth. When its edge is broken contact with hard facts it becomes the dull tool of defamation and is useless as a weapon of use—harming only the coarse hand that uses it.

A JAPANESE FILTER

How Everybody Can Have Pure Water at Small Expense.

Popular Science Monthly.

The Japanese use a porous sandstone hollowed in the shape of an egg, through which the water percolates into a receptacle underneath; the Egyptians resort to a similar device; the Spaniards use a porous earthen pot. But these and other similar contrivances can not be thoroughly cleansed; after the most thorough rinsing some impurities will remain in the pores of the stone. Spongy iron and carbeal are open to the same objection; they will answer well for a short time, but soon become contaminated by putrefying matters in their pores. Sponge, cloth and wool, unless cleaned every day or two with hot water, will do more harm than good, and the average servant girl will not clean them or any other filter unless under the eye of her mistress.

The various forms of filters that are screwed to the faucet have only to be briefly examined to be discarded, as there is not sufficient filtering material in them to be of much utility, and they very soon become foul and offensive. Buck says: "There is no material known which can be inclosed into the small space of a tap-filter and accomplish any real purification of the water which passes through at the ordinary rate of flow."

The various complicated closed filters, filled with any material which cannot be removed for cleansing, condemn themselves. No amount of pumping water through them at different angels, which is at all likely to be used, can cleanse them of the impurities that adhere to the mass and lin the pores of the filtering material used. Parks, in his "Manual of Practical Hyziene," says: "Filters, where the material is cemented up and cannot be removed, ought to be abandoned altogether."

The various metal filters in which the water comes in contact with metallic surfaces, either iron, lead, tinned iron or zinc, are objectionable from their appreciable influence upon the water retained in them for any considerable time. Pure block tin is the least objectionable of any of the metals.

The aim of most filters is to remove impurities from the water speedily—as rapidly as it escapes from the faucet. Experiment shows that effective filteration cannot be accomplished in this way, as the water does not remain long enough in contact with the filtering material nadd to become purified of much that might be removed by slow filteration or percolation through the same appliance. Of all the filtering materials mentioned it seems to me that sand and charcoal are the two that accomplish the best results, and of these vegetable charcoal is the best.

In an Old Book Store.

From the Philadelphia Times.

In the gallery of a large old book store Saturday sat a man who had a clerical look. A volume was open before him, from which he seemed to be making copious extracts, entering them in a bulky note-book. Above the well-filled shelves behind him was the sign "Religious." He had the air of a man who was feeling thoroughly at home.

"What's he doing?" asked a reporter.

"Making up his sermon," replied the bookseller. "That's a very common thing. You see they come in here and hunt up some musty old forgotten book of sermons and copy out of it without giving themselves away. Yes, it's piracy, I suppose, but it's of a genteel kind. What's the difference, anyhow, if the sermons they steal are good, and nobody finds them out? Most of the sermons made up this way are better, no doubt, than the appropriators could write, and the hearers are the gainers."

"Don't you find it troublesome to have them make a reading room and study of your store?"

"Oh no, I don't mind that. They are out of the way up there and then they buy now and then a book. One of them, by the way, brought me a little too much. He made the store a regular lounging place, bought a book occasionally and soon began offering to sell me books. This went on for some time before I tumbled to his little game. He had been stealing my books and selling them back to me. When I discovered those particular transactions and I had him arrested. He was the only black sheep I ever found among them, however."

"Do you lose many books by theft?"

"A great many, no doubt, but it is hard to catch them all. Sometimes we miss one volume of a set and that worries us more than if they had taken the whole set. There's another petty piece of thievery that is sometimes practiced on us, and it's done very neatly, too. The thief wants an engraving from some book, and while he is apparently looking at it he slips in a wet sheet against the engraving, closes the book, replaces it on the shelf and goes on from shelf to shelf examining other books. After a little while he goes back to the book in which he put the string, finds the engraving loose and removes it. I caught up with that trick by finding the string in the book."

"Who is the queer-looking old customer over there, twirling his thumbs and gazing at the ceiling?"

"He's one of our 'characters.' That old fellow has been coming in to the store for the last fifteen years and he's always twirling his thumbs like that and reading the titles of the books."

"Does he ever buy?"

"I asked one of the young men the other day if old 'thumb twirler,' as we call him, ever bought a book, and he said never, except once, and then he invested in a 'ton-center,' it seems to make him perfectly happy to wander around the store just as you see him now."

A lady now came in and bought a lot of books, paid for them, and, after telling the clerk to "put them with the others," walked out. The book seller said: "That woman is the mystery of my store. We have no idea who she is; she has never given us her name, although that is the sixth or eighth time she has bought books in that way. They are done up in packages and stored in the basement, and marked 'for the unknown lady.' She's a crank, I guess. Lots of them come here. There's one now, looking at 'Hogarth.' He comes in two or three times a week, picks up the volume, handles it tenderly, asks the price, shakes his head sadly, and after gazing at the engravings for half an hour, lays the book down gently and shuffles out. I'd give it to him cheerfully, but I really think I'd deprive him of more pleasure than I'd give him. Coming here to look at it seems to be all occupation for him."

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

MONDAY, Aug. 12.

The grocery lines are in good business, shipments into the interior being free. Island rice has advanced to 5¢ under higher advices.

Stocks come through firmer to-day the influence of yesterday's weakness being lessened. This influence was the failure of the Wall street bank.

Overland receipts include 190 boxes soap, 20 cs bacon, 100 cs assorted meat, 5 tcs hams, 12 hf bbls butter, 2 bxs tobacco.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—past 24 hours: 215 ctls wheat, 200 bbls flour, 178 ctls oats, 1,050 ctls bran, 20 sks potatoes, 5,070 lbs wool, 100 lbs hides, 64 cs eggs, 16 bxs fruit, 1 bx butter. Also 1,401 ctls wheat, 201 bbls flour, 6,126 lbs wool, 2,633 lbs hides from the eastern section.

FREIGHTS—At San Francisco lumber has accepted 42s 6d to 3 spot with smaller stock still arriving under prior charter at 45s. The local market is inactive in both spot and futures.

WHEAT—From abroad to-day neglected markets are reported. Chicago and New York are lower, but San Francisco is steadier mostly under local influences. Our own market shows absolutely nothing of new interest. As far as can be learned here there is nothing doing in the interior on city account. The California farmer appears to be a willing seller at ruling prices, more willing than had been expected. Shippers have had no difficulty in securing grain for the large number of vessels under charter and business has exceeded the general expectation. The very heavy yield of the northwest should also cause the farmer to sell as willingly as does his California neighbor. Should there be a general banding back the export trade will suffer and stocks will pile up. Not only this, but it will be serious work to carry the movement, for money is not plentiful.

OATS—Best feed could not be quoted at over 89c, as supplies are large and sales difficult to make. The market still shows a declining tendency.

GREEN FRUIT—Apples and pears in large movement. Best apples bring 60@90c, white inferior drag at 25@30c. Bartlett pears bring 75c@$1, and the call is good for choice. Other fruit remains at last reported.

BUTTER—The market is in better feeling, but prices show no quotable changes. A consignment of eastern sold is at hand. The best coast of California roll has risen to 27½@30c. We quote good to choice roll 26@27½c.

EGGS—Very few fresh coming in and they readily command 20c. Stocks mostly comprise rough here and sales were made at 17c.

CHICKENS—Young sold at $3 @$4. Old bring $5 3@$5 50.

WOOL—Eastern mail advises note a fair business at mid prices, with manufacturers buying freely but quietly what suits their purpose in quality and price. Values do not improve as stocks are large and there is plenty to choose from.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The State of California reached San Francisco at 8:25 A. M., and the Oregon sailed at 10:15 A. M.

The Am bark Wildwood was at Hong Kong July 12, for Victoria.

The Kincardineshire has sailed from Glasgow for Tacoma.

The Walla Walla has sailed for Seattle for a cargo of coal to the A. C. Co.

With respect to marine insurance risks in the eastern hemisphere the Boston *Advertiser* says: The recent loss of the Rainier and Johnathan Bourne are followed by the underwriters with dismay. It seems to be a generally accepted theory that the bottom of the seas in the eastern hemisphere have undergone serious and widespread changes through volcanic influences, and that navigation is exposed to new and unknown perils. Some companies have determined not to insure East Indian risks for the present at any price, and the rates of all are being increased in a marked degree.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 12

Weather, foggy; wind, south.

Receipts—Wheat, 75,000 centals, including 40,000 shipped; flour, 4000 sacks; oats, 5000 centals; potatoes, 250 sacks; eggs, 500 dozen.

Freights—Very little business doing.

Chartered—Spt—Br ship W. J. Pirrie, iron, 2516 tons, for Liverpool, wheat, Antwerp or Dublin, 40s to Cork for orders 42s 6d.

Chartered—Prbe to arrive—Br ship Milton Park, iron, 1861, for Cork, U. K., 45s.

Wheat—Spot—Offerings are liberal; market quiet and easy. No. 1 shipping, nominal, $1 35@1 37½; Fluctuating Extra, $1 40; seller year, $1 32 @1 32½; buyer the year, $1 32½; buyer season, $1 41 @1 44.

Flour—Very dull.

Barley—Spot, quiet; feed, 80@85c; No. 1 feed, seller August 82½c; seller season, 87½c; buyer season, 93½c.

Oats—Common feed, market unsettled; cutting under the rails rather than the exception; sale of fair Salinas a $1 15; choice milling, firm; stocks small; sale of fancy Humboldt, old, $1 70.

Grain Bags—Very active for new; prices unchanged.

Potatoes—Early Rose, 40@65c; Garnet Chile, 75@ 75c; supplies a larger than demand.

Onions—Active, 1@1½c.

Salmon—Inactive; private advices from Australia report favorable; brands selling at $4 61 and readily lower.

Wool—Dull, with next to nothing doing.

Hops—Slow; quotations nominal.

Eggs—Steady and quiet.

Butter—Firm; fresh roll, 25 @30c.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.

September options—Wheat lower, 78¾; puts, 77½; 50 bard lower, 77 12@¾; ribs higher, 29 45; short ribs higher $9 45 cash.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.

Wheat, unsettled and lower; wool, steady; dull, easy.

MONEY MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Sterling exchange on London banks, 60 days, $4 81½; documentary, $4 83. Transfers, 50@1.

Bank of England rate of interest, 2 per cent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Silver bullion, 1030 fine, per fine ounce, 110¾.

Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, $4 83; short, $4 86.

Good commercial, from 1 to ¼c lower down money, 2@2½ per cent.

U. S. Bonds—3s, 100½; 4½s, 112½; 4s, 119½.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Consols—100 7-16 money; 100 9-16 account.

Silver bullion, English standard, 923 fine, per fine ounce, 50 13 16.

BRADSTREET'S FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS REPORT

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, August 12.

Floating cargoes—No effected.

On passage and for shipment—Nothing doing.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, August 12

Spot market—Wheat steady; corn quiet.

Weather—Local thunder storms prevalent.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, August 12.

Wheat and flour very dull.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

ASTORIA, Aug 12.—8 A. M.—Cloudy, wind 8; 0 miles; Walla Walla arrived down 12 M., and left out 12:45 P. M.; 6 P. M.—Cloudy, wind south.

CAPE HANCOCK, Aug. 12—12 M.—Fair smooth, cloudy, wind S., 20 miles; str Walla Walla passed out 2:20 P. M.

TACOMA, Aug. 12.—Arrived—Ft Enoch Talbot, S. F. Pr. GAMBLE, Aug. 11.—Arrived—Br Arkwright, S. F., and Ft Richard, Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Arrived—Str State of California, Port Angeles; Br ship Dan Hurlburt, Hong Kong; Br ship Wave, St. Madison; schr Rosemarie, Coos Bay; Am bk Jane Gray, Columbia river; Am bk Lizzie Lloyd, Coquille river; schr Oregon, Portland; bk Oakland, Port Hadlock.

FORT MADISON, Aug. 12.—Arrived—Br bk Nereyda, New Castle, N. S. W.

SEATTLE, Aug. 12.—Arrived—Sch Malahon, and bkt Montana and Sir to Nevada, S. F.

FOREIGN PORTS.

FALMOUTH, Aug. 11.—Arrived—Br bk Ada Browne, S. F.

ASPINWALL, Aug. 10.—Arrived—Str Acapulco, N. Y.

GLASGOW Aug. 10.—Sailed—Br bk Kincardineshire, Portland.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 11.—Entered out—Br bk Leopold et Barrie, for S. F.

HONG KONG, July 29.—Entered out—Br ck Hoo Hoo Castle, for S. F.

SHIPPING STOCK REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.

Alpha	1	Mexico	2 50
Belcher	1	Monte Cristo	60
Best & Belcher	1	Ophir	2 60
Bodie Con	5	Overman	1 55
California	3	Potosi	1 40
Challenge	2	Sierra Nevada	2 20
Con Virginia	2	Union Nevada	1 70
Crown Point	1	Utah	1 40
Gould & Curry	1	Yellow Jacket	2 65
Hale & Norcross	2		

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.

N. P. Common	21¾	Pacific Mail	40½
N. P. Preferred	50	North Western	105¾
Or. & Trans	40½	Lake Shore	90
Or Imp. Stock	70	New York Central	124
Or Imp. Bonds	96	Erie	12¾
Western Union	83¾		

WORTH

Of Confidence.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine that, during nearly 40 years, in all parts of the world, has proved its efficacy as the best blood alterative known to medical science.

SARSAPARILLA (extracted from the best of the genuine Honduras Sarsaparilla) is its base, and its powers are enhanced by the extracts of Yellow Dock and Stillingia, the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and other potent ingredients.

IS your blood vitiated by derangements of the digestive and assimilatory functions? Is it tainted by Scrofula? or does it contain the poison of Mercury or Contagious Disease?

THE leading physicians of the United States, who know the composition of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, say that nothing else so good for the purification of the blood is within the range of pharmacy.

ONLY by the use of this remedy is it possible for a person who has corrupted blood to attain sound health and prevent transmission of the destructive taint to posterity.

THOROUGHLY effective renovation of the system must include not only the removal of corruption from the blood, but its enrichment and the strengthening of the vital organs.

RELIABLE witnesses, all over the world, testify that this work is thereby accomplished by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA when by any other remedy.

BLOOD that is corrupted through disease is made pure, and blood weakened through diminution of the red corpuscles is made strong, by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

PURIFYING up the blood and building up the system require time in serious cases, but benefit will be derived from the use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA from the first day, for which like effects are abundant in the market, under many names, but the only preparation that has stood the test of time, and proved worthy of the world's confidence, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists. Price $1; six bottles for $5.

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Those painful, frequent sensations, causing you to feel a needy pain to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are removed at once, while the special causes of periodical pain are permanently removed. None need suffer much longer and none are so profoundly wretched and alone such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters to women.

A Postal Card Story.

I was afflicted with kidney and urinary troubles.

I used seven bottles of Hop Bitters, and I consider myself a sound well man.

And I am perfectly cured. I know it.

All the time I was prostrated by this terrible disease I could hear of Hop Bitters.

Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them.

MRS. FANNIE GREEN.

Brake inn, Pa., May 8, 1675.

It has cured me of several chronic ailments, nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them.

MRS. FANNIE GREEN.

$5000 Lost.

"A tonic in Europe that cost me $5000 done me less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters. They also cured my wife of fifteen years' nervous weakness, sleeplessness, etc. Specials."

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MISS S. S. BOONE.

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We have no family use for Hop Bitters that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a life long case of protracted constipation and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters we do not know, which at the same time saved her to perfect health and strength.

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Be sure genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in the name.

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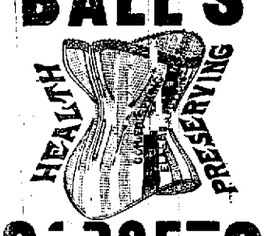

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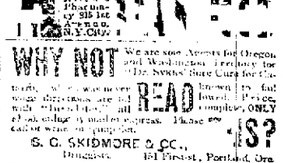

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Deposit in Oregon.....50,000

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OF PORTLAND, OR.

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JAMES S. REED, Agt.

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PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

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BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

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Head Office, 22 Cornhill, London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.

This Bank transacts a general Banking and Exchange business. Loans made; Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. SIGHT DRAFTS issued on the Bank's Agencies and Correspondents in Europe, the United States, China and Japan.

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Four months, 4 per cent.
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